

Transformative Change

The four Approaches of Transformative Change emerged from a review in [Deliverable D1.1](#). This fact sheet offers a concise summary of these approaches, showing how they are contextualised by the four BIOTraCES PEPE principles.

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Approaches of Transformative Change



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BIOTraCes PEPE principles



The BIOTraCes Transformative Change approach creates pathways for sustainable and inclusive transformation by activating four key principles:

- 1. Pluralising:** Recognising and respecting diverse values, cultures, and knowledge systems, BIOTraCes moves beyond top-down, technocratic methods of biodiversity protection.
- 2. Empowering:** By focusing on marginalised voices, BIOTraCes co-produces fair, actionable solutions that guide sustainability transformation.
- 3. Politicising:** Tackling political barriers, power imbalances, and entrenched policies, BIOTraCes addresses the structural challenges to meaningful change.
- 4. Embedding:** BIOTraCes connects local initiatives with policy and institutional levels to boost their impact, ensuring uptake across key sectors like agriculture, forestry, and urban development.

In what ways do the four Approaches of Transformative Change emphasize the four BIOTraCes principles?

1. Individualist and behaviourist approaches

- Explore the relationship between people, environment, nature conservation and the actions therein
- Analyse personal, social, contextual factors. They help to understand people's attitude towards environment



Pluralising

Understanding individuals: Their values, fears and aspirations, fostering reflection on plurality

2. Institutional approaches

- Are defined as "everything that influences behaviour". This includes:
 - Policies and regulations
 - Cultural or social conventions
 - Shared understandings
 - Norms



Embedding

It helps to fit changes into existing institution. It also draws on poststructural approaches to consider the important role of paradigms, values and knowledge systems

3. Systems approaches

- Social ecological systems (SES) explore the complex interrelations between diverse components of systems. This includes:
 - Individuals
 - Collectives
 - Organisations
 - Technologies
 - Environment



Politicising

Inspiration from both institutional and poststructural approaches. It helps to identify, question, and challenge institutions, paradigms and power relations

4. Relational and poststructural approaches

- Worldviews, values, paradigms, individual identities interests, actions, structures and institutions permanently shape and influence each other
- Non-essentialist and non-determinist
- Agency is the product of power and vice versa



Empowering

Fostering reflection on relations between individuals and context. It helps to develop a sense of capacity and power

